Devoted to Religion, Morality, Science, Literature, and General Intelligence

A. W. CHAMBLISS, Editor and Proprietor.

"CHARITY REJOICETH NOT IN INIQUITY, BUT REJOICETH IN THE TRUTH."-I Corinthians This 6.

[JOHN G. MAREHAM, Tublisher.

VOLUME I.]

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[NUMBER

Ministers Department.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY. [Continued.]

If, my brethren, we would from just conceptions of this subject, we should regard it as a duty which we owe to God, rather than to men. And this is abund untly true, whether we contemplate it under the old or the new dispensation. Hence, you remember that its neglect, in the case of the Levitical priesthood, was denounced upon the Jews as a flagrant Sacrilege-a " robbing of God"-in appropriating that to their own benefit which of right belonged to the deity : and on account of which, "they were cursed with a curse, even that whole nation." Hence, also. its observance, on the part of the Philippians, was dignified by St. Paul as "an oder of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God"-"a fruit abounding to their own account.,'* held in this light, what sacred importance invests the support of the ministry! not less indeed, than that which attaches to the most stringent positive institution of the scriptures, and which we dare not remit, at the hazard of our spiritual interests. Nor is it possible to resist this conelusion, whether we connect it with their entire separation to the exclusive work of the Lord, or with the absoluteness of the divine injunction- Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." Doth God, my brethren, take care for oxen? Or saith he this altogether for our sakes? For our sakes, no doubt this was written, that he which plough. eth should plough in hope, and he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of

his hope." But the singular force of this observation is still enhanced, it seems to us, by the intimate connection which this subject sustains to the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. We plead for the support of "Evangelists, and pastors, and teachers, divinely appointed to the perfecting of the saints, to the work of the ministry, to the editying of the body of Christ till they all come, in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God. unto a perfect man-unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."* Upon these, truly, is devolved the active labor of defending the gospel, and of earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. But, "who goteh a warfare at his own charges?"† Or "how shall-they preach except they be sent !" 1 Is there no collateral responsibility resting upon those of the churches who remain at home devoted to the ordinary occupations of life to see to it, that this last command of a risen Saviour-"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" be literally executed? Feet they no identity of interest with the Son of God. in the subjugation of all flesh to the dominion of grace and of peace? Or how shall they co-operate in this divine enterprise, save by the munificence of their contributions to the maintenance of those who are set apart to the preachduty of the churches. "Beloved, thou doest faithfully whatever thou doest to the churches: whom, if thou bring forward on their journey, after a godly sort, thou shalt do weil-because for his name's sake, they went forth taking nothing of the gentiles. We, therefore, ought to receive such, that we might be fellow-helpers to the truth."

"That we might be fellow-helpers of the truth!" How sublime the privilege !-How imperative the duty! It reminds us that there is an individual responsibility in this matter, which we should be supremely anxious not to overlook. Religion, my brethren, is not a mere abstraction-is not an idle contemplation of a well digested tissue of principles. It is more than this. It is good principles exemplified in vigorous exertions-a happy union of faith and works. There is no room for supineness and sloth in the king-

Phil. iv: 17, 18. 1 Cor. ix: 9, 10. Eph. lv. 11-13. The Cor. in : 7.

of obligation imposed upon the churches, bind not a few more opulent and favored alone; nor alone the few wealthier and more prominent members. They bind every individual member, and bind all equally. All severally and singularly, are mutually interested in the fulfilment of he high behests of heaven. Wheresoever, in toto celo, he is to be found, " who is taught in the word," there instantly arises the reciprocal duty "to communicate to him that teacheth in all good things."* The fidelity of one, is no absolution of another; nor is a partial incapacity, in any case a sufficient ground of total inaction. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the male and the female, are, in their respective measures, alike concerned in the propagation of the gospel; and, by consequence, in the separation of the ministry to the work of the Lord. How shall we sufficiently impress this truth upon your minds? Shall we remind you of your debt of love and gratitude; of your solemn vows and pledges; of the fruits abounding to your own account? All these were pertinent allusions; but they make not the sum of what ve would say. With our eyes fixed upon or wisdommight be with the m! " Meroz, cursed bitterly because she came the Lord against the mighty;"t or upon the more tearful end of the unprofitable us, my brethren, learn the dreadful responsibility which rests upon those who

refuse 'to be fellow-helpers to the truth."

Shall we insist that the support of the ministry received the sanction of the apostolic churches? There is nothing truer in the book of God : and we are happy to advert to this also, both as an end to the the maintenance of their christian teachers, was a primary desideratum. Inspired with a divine philanthropy, which regarded wealth desirable, only so far as it was with a holy ambition to extend the conquests of the blood-stained cross into every house and hamlet, over every hill and dale under the whole heaven: they beheld it of the first importance to disensecular entanglements, that their undivided energies might be given up to the demands of this sacred and interesting our thoughts like the stars of the firmament. What besides this is implied in the appeal of St. Paul to the church at Corith-If others be partaker of this power over you, are not we rather?"* What besides this is implied in the charge to the elders, by Peter: "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but ready mind." † This expression, "for filthly lucre," is indubitable evidence that the support of the eldership was the universal practice of the churches; otherwise there had been no tempation to take ing of the gospel? This, the apostle John, apostle's caution. Indeed, such was the in his commendation of the liberality of prevalence and general notoriety of this the beloved Gaius, has defined to be the custom, in all the first ages, that even Gibbon, "the learned and classic author directs, forbids, inhabits, searches, and his but a mere bartering away of your of the Decline and Fall of the Roman knows, reveals, teaches, is sent, inspires, soul ? The sale was illegal. You may brethren and to strangers, which have Empire," in a work by no means designed borne witness of thy charity before the to subserve the interests of religion, could d not forbear to mention it, among the various forms of that benevolence, to which, under God, the rapid extension of christianity was mainly indebted.1

> *Gal. vi : 6. + Judg. v. 22. Matt. xxv: 30. *1 Cor. ix: 12. †1 Pet. v: 2. ‡ Vol. 1, pp. 276, 277.

Doctrinal.

PERSONALITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

dom of Christ. The irrefragable bonds stands united with the Father and the Son. "Go and teach all nations, baptiz ing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and the Holy Goost." "The grace of our Lord Jesus, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all."

If the Holy Ghost were a mere divine attribute and not a divine person, the former of these passages might be read, Bupthe oath would convey no idea.

portant one, when he added, the commu- death unto life. nion of the Holy Grost. But if the Holy Ghost were a mere attribute, wisdom, or divine grace, are bound to try themselves power, how absurd would appear a devout in the light of truth.

his personality.

gage the hands of their ministry from all things to your remembrance, whatsoever regions of endless mourning! I have said unto you." - To be sent for this purpose, and when sent, to testify comfort, and convince. "When the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the employment. Facts in proof glitter upon F ther, even the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me." "When he is come he will reprove (or convince) the world of sin, of righteousness and judgment."-To inspire. "Holy men of old spake as if they were moved by the Holy Gaust."-To work and distribute according to his pleasure. "Ail these worketh one and the same Spirit, dividing to every man severally as be will."-To give life. "Quickened by willingly; not for filthly lucre, but of a deception. Peter said, "Ananias. Why in exchange for my soul. It would profit duced to sourcety and civility, they are

in a volume written by inspired men, to far less than the world, has not already linzed; and that many seek to enter into instruct the illiterate, such language purchased your soul. Have you not conshould be used respecting the wisdom or sented to give up the care of its interests from it, and arrive to the almost of Christhe office for its sake, nor any need of the the power of God? Could it, to speak for the sake of riches, or pleasure, or some merely common sense, be said of wisdom, other of those paltry considerations for conscience holds the whip over them, maor power, or any other attribute, that it is which religion is usually neglected ! Has pleased, is displeased, is vexed, is grieved, not your attention been thus bought delightful sins; but no sooner is the lion is resisted; that it strives, hears, speaks, away from Eternity? And what was works, distributes according to its own recall the transaction. But "what thou will quickens, and is the object of attempt- doest do quickly." ed deceptio? If sensible men would not There are certain portions of scripture, a roublesome sin, and have escaped the in what manner or form of religion he men use it when penning a book designed ation. You have not repeated. Jesus to enlighten, and guide, and save the said: Except ye repent, ye shall all ture. - Atterne.

applied, even by Christ himself, to the Spirit, if the Spirit were merely one of whatsoever HE shall hear shall HE speak. HE will show you things to come. HE shall shall glority me. HE shall receive of mine. Dividing according as HE will. Would there be any propriety in It is of high importance to have applying expressions like these to G d's it. The agency, and the divinity, and even | make use of them? Can we then suppose he personality of the Spirit of God, have that he who spake as never man spake. been denied. He has been represented as should speak thus unint-lligibly! Unitari an angel, but most commonly by those ans may talk about eastern allegories and who have denied his divinity, as a mere personification, but we may defy them to attribute, the power or the wisdom of produce an instance from the sedate lan-

nere attribute, but a person. - Pisc.

Religious Miscellang.

IS IT WELL WITH THEE?

It deeply concerns every candidate for immortality to know what spirit he is of : tizing in the name of the Father, and of whether he is interested in the favor of the Son, and of holy power, or holy wis- God, or under the curse of his law; God dom or divine operation. This, instead of commands men to determine this imporrepresenting the Lord Jesus as having tant question. But how can they deterspoken sense & truth, would represent him mine this without a knowledge of the as uttering language without a meaning. truth ! How can they know what their For what meaning could be attached to the feelings towards God are, unless they unexpression of bagtizing in the name of an derstand his true character? It mankind attribute. It a person took an oath of al- are under the most solemn obligation to legiance to the king, the peers, and the love God, to obey his law, and to embrace commons, assembled in parliament, the the gospel; then it is highly important meaning would be obvious; but if he swore that they should clearly understand the allegiance to the king, the parliament truth, since it is by this only that they and the king's power, the latter part of can obtain a right knowledge of God, of Christ, and of their duty. Those who do When the apostle implored for his chris- not understand the truths of the gospel. tian friends the grace of the Lord Jesus must be, in a great measure ignorant of you fully to perceive your dangers, sin-Christ, and the fove of God, he implored themselves; and of course it is impossible most important blessings; and if the Holy, for them to have a hope, accompanied by Spirit is a divine person, not a less im proper evidence, of having passed from

All who hope they are the subjects of

prayer, that the fellowship of God's power To be given up to a false hope, is of all situations the most dangerous. Such are The actions and attributes ascribed to shielded against conviction. The threat not to the help of the Lord to the help of the Holy Spirit furnish fur her proof of enings of the word of God do not alarm them. Bu su chas have settled down The Spirit is said to approve or be pleased. on a false hope, though they may feel se-"It seemed good to the Holy Ghost,"-To cure, have more reason to be alarmed servant, "cast into outer darkness;" I let be displeased or be vexed. "They rebelled than those who have no hope. Very few and vexed his Holy Spirit." "Grieve not have given up their hope in this world. the Holy Spirit of God."-To be resisted. Where a person first finds rest, he usual-"Ye do always resist he Holy Ghose; as ly remains through life. Hence, it is of your fathers did, so do ye."-To strive. vast importance that we examine our "My Spirit shall not always strive with hearts, and not be deceived. "He that men."-To hear and speak. "He shall not hath this hope in him, purifieth himfelf, speak of himself, but whatsoever he shall even as he is pure." The hope of a real hearthatshill be speak, - To direct. The Christian, leads to sanctification. But do Spirit said to Philip, Go near, and join thy- the hopes of mankind generally, possess sell to that chariot."-To forbid. "They a purifying influence! There are macontroversy, and for the sake of their ex- were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach ny. we have reason to believe, who hope cellent example. With them to provide the word in Asia,"-To guide. "He will they are Ciristians against evidence. guide you into all truth." - To inhabit a hope in the midst of a general neglect of temple. "Ye are the temple of God, and duty. Bu of what avail is a hope that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you." -- To has no purifying influence ! that leaves search and to know. "The Spirit search- its possessor a selfish, prayerless, impenieth all things, even the leep things of tent enemy to God? Every false hope subsidiary to usefulness; and burning God."-To discover what he thus knows. shall perish, when God taketh away the 'He shall glorify me (Christ,) for he shall re- soul. O how much to be deplored is the cerve of mire, and shall show it unto you, state of that man, who thinks he is ripen-All things that the Father hath are mine. ing for heaven, when he is ripening for therefore said I that he shall take of mine hell! Whose dreams of safety shall last and show it unto you," "The Comforter only till death, and who instead of asshall teach you all things, and bring all cending to glory, shall descend into the

CONSIDER WHAT I SAY

My friend, if you will be persuaded to enter upon a serious consideration of religion, suffer me to suggest a few subjects

You are accustomed to compute the value of things: you find it easy to estito settle the price at which you should sell them Compute the worth of your can afford to sell it. I think I hear your cause they have given over their riotous exclaim at once: "It needs no calculation. courses, and are proken off from evil comthe Spirit."-To be the object of attempted Nothing in all the universe could I take hath Satan filled thme heart to lie to the me no hing, were I to gain the whole world and lose my soul." True. So said Is it possible reasonably to suppose, that the Lord. But consider whether a price, ference between being sanctified and civ-

likewise perish." Luke, 13; 3 -You Would the prongun HE be repeatedly have not been born again. Jesus said: "Except a man be born again, he cannot ser the kingdom of God." Jonn, 3: 3. God's perfections? HE shall testify. ! You are not, in the Scrip ural sense, a will send HIM. When HE is come, HE behever in Jesus, He said: "He that bewill reprove the world. HE, the Spirit of lieveth not, is condemn d arready."truth, HE will guide you into all ruth. John. 3: 18. You have no hol ness. HE shall not speak of HIMSELF, but fae Apostle said: "Without holiness, no man shall see the Lord." Heb. 12: 14 over not the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Tu- kingdom of heaven as a little child. not God, and obey not the Gospel of our and his truth the other. What one party

mony respecting the Holy Spirit, first ob- but the language of a metaphor. should be ashamed to have any one see e. in this book, we are not to he situate serve those passages in which his name. The plain inference from these argu-

nents is, that the Holy Spirit is not a shut out the world, and get clear fracom Christ, because they have hate influence is important, when conversing with of guisted talents and an inferesting reads conscience upon matters of such avye of addressing their fellow men, men they who is to call you into judgment. Clo he him with any talents but their own If yourself in the vestments of death. Stand he has given them only one talent, he has beside your grave. Walk upon the shore Inde them responsible for only that one. brance that Heaven and Hell await the fomore right to be slothful, than he that issue. Be solemn, as in a matter of eternal life and peath. Be candid, as if it Were your last hour.

Consider with the word of God in your hand! Let it be taken as "the lamp of your feet and the light of your path."-Hold it up over all your ways, that you may see the dangers surrounding them: how they wander from the way everlasting by what mercy you are continually held up troid destruction, and how great the necessity of an immediate turning lest it become too late to turn.

Consider with prayer! Begin with eurnest supplication, that God would give fulness, and necessities; and grant your grace to adopt and perform whatever res olutious your condition may require.

Friend, is your heart unwilling? Do but consider the wretchedness of the condirion which such un willingness exhibits. How enslaved! how alarming?

A CAKE NOT TURNED.

It is manifest that men may have a form of godliness, without the power .-Mea may pray long, and fast often, and hear gladly, and be very forward in the to w. you make a fair trial. How many service of God, though costly and expensive, and yet be strangers to conversion. They must have more to plead than that of lowling any great things; yet God they go to church, give alms, and make bitious in them to see more of the results use of prayer, to prove themselves sound "desirot than they ever dared hope converts. There is no outward service but a hypocrite may do it, even to the "giving all ats goods to feed the poer, and his body to be burned."

Conversion is not the mere chaining up and, longing s with him Plend no longof corraption by education, human laws, great, feel the, but do whatsoever your or the force of incumbent affliction. It is my heart is not but do whatsoever your or the force of incumbent affliction. It is my heart is not with all your might. tion for grace; but if this were enough who a better man than Johonsh ? While Surely I have bed Jenoida his uncle lived, he was very for- sell, as a child that WERS TO PRAYER? ward in God's service, and calls upon him to repair the house of the Lord, 2 Kings. 12: 2, 7; but here was nothing more than good education all this while : for when his good totor was taken out of the way, he appears to have been but a wolf ch uned up, and falls into idolitary.

la short, conversion consists not in illupany or some particular lust, and are renow no other than real converts; the will of man, as to the mode in which torgetting that there is a vast dif- the Deity is to be worshipped. The Jethe kingdom of heaven, and are not far tramity, and yet fall short at last. While ny will pray, hear, read, and forbear their asteep than they are at their sins again. Who more religious man the Jews when God's hand was upon them; yet no principle remains, and ever must remain sooner was the affiction over, than they torgot G.d. Thou mayst have forsaken sceptically maintain that God cannot care gross poliutions of the world, and yet in all this not have changed thy carnal na-

BECOME AS LITTLE CHILDREN.

Little children are teachable, and ready for belief. They receive with unsuspecting confidence the declarations of their tarper. It any, doubt arises, if any dispute occurs, they run to him and his tesinnony decides every thing. Thus should You are of those woo know not God, and in he with us. We are to receive the Aposite said that a day will come, "wuen | was going to say, we cannot be too eredhe Lord Jesus shall be reveated from mous when God speaks. He cannot be neav a with his mighty angels, in thining imposed upon himself, and he cannot descriptural views respecting the Holy Spir- power or wisdom! Would even a child are taking vengeance on them that know crive us : his wisdom forbids the one. Land Jesus Curist; who shall be punished believes, or another denies, should have litwith everlasting destruction from the de influence over us; while we oblive presence of the Lord, and from the glory the judgem at of God, to which we can of his power." 2 Thess. 1: 7, 8, 9 - appear. "To the law and to the testimo-"Consider what I say, and the Lord give ny : it they speak not according to this guage of a sensible man, of personification you understanding in all things." | word, it is because there is no light in In briefly surveying the Scripture testi- so absurd as the above would be if it were | Consider in private! Not that you them." When we find anything revealshould be ashained to have any one see ei in this book, we are not to hesitate in

fear of interruption and observation ger They think that if they only but distinmoment, you should be alone. Go is would perform exploits. Now the factor yourself. Let none be with you but Him that God does not require them to serve of E ernity. Di all under the remem- the to whom is committed one talent, has sa hve.

> ish conversing some time since with "individual of moderate attainments. seo felt deeply interested in the angivehing Presidential election, he said ness, an intended to do all that he could. and evil a turn eight or ten, it would be with ally for such a man as he." This other, r a mind to work. He did not other, emself from the labors of the potorgiven vonign, because he could not

But the thress large assemblies. He

exclusively injence others by personal little children. Hwilling to work with "Whosoever d given him, and in sell as this nees where he was placed. greatest y individual member of the tle chitet on this principle, and an infintill thill be exerted that will be felt in assworld. The zeal and earnestness hou which politicians are now at work. wisid shame the church. Let no brothbe sister in the church say, "I have the little influence, I can do nothing." they have but little influence, you are fagonsible for the use of that little. If Phour humble situation you can turn pret or ten, you will save many souls. co. death. You never know really byea can do, until relying on divine ave entered upon the work of the ficien'y without the expectation of acanother,'e is not a single individual memare not i church, however humble, who ves ;" thin th weeping bearing precious state the tor come forth rejeicing, bringgreat matters, or

er: my soul is even-

providences shall TO THE LAW AND Tiquesands. With

Propitiary sacrifices were oball have enumerated in Lev. 7: 37, 39, the some of which are a brief recapitulation oils; mination or conviction, in a superficial seven preceding chapters, containing the change or partial reformation. An a rules and rites pertaining to these severa postate may be an enlightened man, and kinds of sacrifice, and thus terminating a Fel.x tremble under conviction, and a " This is the law of the burnt offering. Herod do many things. It is one thing to &c. &c. There were some respects in have sin alarmed only by convictions, and in which the several kinds agreed; they another to have it crue ited by converting were all offered on the brazen altar; the grace, Many, b cause, they have been were offerings by fire; and they were all troubled to conscience for their sins, think propinatory. In their nature and intenwell of their case, miserably mistaking tion, therefore, they differed in nothing; for conviction for conversion . With these they all exhibited the death of Christ and mate the worth of lands and houses, and Com might have passed for a convert, I ner mysteries of his wisdom and grace who ran up and down the world like a and love, in the gospel of our salvation. man distracted, ander the rage of a guil- But they differed in respect of the things soul-calculate the price ar which you ty conscience. O hers think: that be- to be offered, the occasion of the offering. and the ceremonies accompanying it.

It is impossible to take even so cursory a view of these institutious without ob serving how very little license is given might not offer what he pleased; n might he make for one purpose the aton ment prescribed for another: he mig not omit or add so much as a little salt honey, or alter even a movement of it body. The smallest departure from of servances that men might assume to be trifling, and unbelievers would deem to be ridiculous, totally destroyed the effl ciency of the sacrifice. The strictness is to the eternal refutation of those whe worshipped, so that by the adoration of the mind his sovereignty is acknowledged The people of God of old must do what was commanded, neither more nor les or their worship was void. His peop still, and for ever, must do the same-the can choose only where they have no com mand; and though much less restriction is laid upon as under the gospel, and the enormous services, and exact observ ces have by its freedom been removed, principle is as imperative as beforemusi observe in our religious servi with equal exactness, such commands pon i ons as are given us. The a tie were limited in their preaching; the might teach only what Christ had cor manded them. Had they added anythis of their own invention, they would have exceeded their commission. Had the suppressed anything they knew of the gor pel, they would have been unfaithful t their trust. St. Paul says, "What I re crived of the Lord that I delivered a you."-Mather.

If thou faint in the day of a

Niche for the Poets.

following beautiful lines by N. P. WILLIS obnd Telegraph, for the best poetical production d for that paper during the year 1845. MISANTHROPIC HOURS.

smetimes feel as I could blot all traces of mankind from earth if 'twere wrong to blast them not, They so degrade, so shame their birth think that earth should be so fair, So beautiful and bright a thing: at nature should come forth and wear, uch glorious apparelling : nat sky, sea, air should live and glow With light and love and holiness, d yet men never feel or know low much a God can love and bless-How deep their debt of thankfulness.

e seen the sun go down and light Like floods of gold poured on the skyhen every tree and flower was bright, And every pulse was beating high, nd the full soul was gushing love, nd longing for its home above— ad then, when men would soar, if ever To the high homes of thought and soulhen life's degrading ties should sever, And the free spirit spurn controlhen have I seen, oh! how my cheek Is burning with the shame I feel, hat truth is in the words I speak, I've seen my feilow creatures steal way to their unhallowed mirth; Were all that they could feel or share, nd glorious heavens were scarcely worth. Their passing notice or their care.

I've said I was a worshipper At woman's shripe-yet even ther . And when I deemed I just had caught The radiance of that holy light Which makes earth beautiful and buildren.
When eyes of Fire their flasches sent ildren. And rosy lips looked eloquent - hrs are On, I have turned and wept to find atternal Beneath it all a trilling mind. d teach

was in one of those high halls. The silver Where genius breathes in se moment, and Where shaded light in softmed fly away to Vhose hearts of fire and have Had wrought such power but well known o me in every feature still, And fresh lips breath'd and dark ey Sixteen and ermoson cheeks flushed glowingly nt for-To life and motion. I had knelt and went with Mary at the tree Where Jesus suffered -- I had felt he warm blood rushing to my brow At the stern buffer of the Jewslad seen the Lord of giory bow, And bleed for sins he never knew, and I had wept. I thought that all Must feel like me and when there came, r.

stranger bright and beautiful, With step of grace and eye of flame,

nd tone and look most sweetly bent

To make her presence elequent.

Dh, then I looked for tears. We stood Before the scene of Calvary, saw the piercing spear-the blood-The gall, the writhe of agonysaw his quivering lips in prayer, " Father forgive them"-all was there. turned, in bitterness of soul. And spoke of Jesus. I had thought tore in ler feelings would refuse control. For woman's heart, I knew, was fr God .-Vith gashing sympathics. She gaz d !-he A moment on it carelessly. And boldly curl'd her lip, and praises was not The high priest's garment? Con! That look was meant dear Lord. her, but int she had

Oh, what is woman-what her rain. What Her lip of love-her eyes What is she, if her lips revils ence rose on The lowly Jesus? Low ! waters, and His name upon her marble her. And still "And imger in her curls The light spring flower p spirit is battling Beneath her step, and h unavailing re-Without that meeker sations, which no A lighter thing that due. Ah, pray to

MISC of losing a beloved EDUCATE greater agony of feeling to obt on have not done what you att ought for his salvation !

th removes us from time into eter-All our relationship have a hearathat eternity. We are all immortal, just dwell forever in a state the most bed or blissful. Do we entirely bethis great truth? Can anything its solemnity? Should it not be chief, your uttermost desire through hat all your beloved connections lawake to a glorious and blessed rtality? Can anything equal the , the bliss, the joy of thus appearing semed family-a holy family-a ufamily -- a family in heaven? Would ot willingly encounter all toils, any ings, and death to realize it?

ORTANGE OF EARLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUC--When a lady once told Archbish arpe that she would not communi any religious instruction to her chil until they had attained years of disin, the shrewd prelate replied, Madyou do not teach them, the devil He saw, as every one who reflects e subject must see, that the choice not between semething and nothing. etween positive good and positive -between life and death-between cursing ; and he also saw here is only a brief space left for ecision, to choose life that souls may

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

TH AFRICAN FRENCH MISSION

e society of Evangelical Missions, ded in 1822, opened the following a Mission House at Paris, for the ing of young men desiring to devote selves to the missionary work.

e first missionaries brought up there rted for South Africa about the le of the year 1828, and their sphere bor has been confined to the various s of Bechaanas, which under the reive denominations of Battapis Baps, &c., have become familiar to the ish ear, through the travels of Campand the Christian chivalry of the -known Moffat. Twenty-three misaries have been sent out since the nencement of the Institution. That per was reduced in 1848 to eighteen; nt two are married; and the mission, ding women and children, amounts venty persons. The wives of the onaries render valuable service, by eting the ignorant of their own sex, perous. Evang. Christendom.

inculcating habits of order, economy, and copriety, and co-operating with their trashands in implanting the first seeds of step, ction amongst their children.

it to him, bits of this people, are chiefly tate." The although their subsistence ter of his trackily made to depend upon piness (and and upon the abundance of perfect) of std by the country, yet a kind to which he h love of strife keeps each fortunes all inal empity with its neighforming this relative prowess is tested dustry, and ss which crowns their incesboth fame achinents upon the property

Excele of the adjoining settlements. Thewer than fourteen stations have influestablished among these people, by drengal of the French missionaries, thus dinging within a certain degree of their atrol a population of about 40,000 souls: ut the influence of the mission does not end here. Churches and schools have been founded in many parts of the adjacent country; and, while engaged in carrying the message of salvation, the missionaries have not neglected opportunities of improving the social condition of the natives, but have assiduously applied themselves to their elevation in the scale of civilized life. by inculcating various branches of the useful arts, and diffusing among them a taste for the necessaries and conveniencies of a new and improved gradation of being.

The missionaries have zealously applied themselves to the study of the language, into which they have translated many portions of the Word of God, besides valuable elementary works and tracts. Annual reports of the Society's proceedmgs are regularly published, from which the following facts may be gathered .ch During the eighteen years in which the work has been carried on, several hundred natives have been baptized, and subsequently admitted to partake of the by Lord's Supper. Numbers present themof selves every year for admission into the

> The number of communicants in the different stations may be estimated at about 1.000 and that of the natives quenting public worship, at from 5,000)to 6,000.- Last year, 1,900 Bassontas attended at the baptismal ceremony of fifty of their adult country women; and in one year only, 500 Bechuanas have demanded admission into the church.

> The converts; give evidence of their sincerity by acconsistent walk. Many among them have died in faith, and manifested in their last hours feelings of established peace and Offristian hope.

The schools are attended by adults as well as children, the number of scholars now amounting to 3,000. The desire for reading and instruction is spreading throughout the country, so that the mission press cannot overtake the urgent wants awakened by evangelical, preachng. The natives who have embraced Christianity are beginning to build clean and comfortable houses, in place of their smoky and unwelcome buts. Instead of dirty and leathsome skins of animals with which they were formerly clothed, they wear a jacket and drawers.

The women, who have learned to sew in the mission schools, make clothing for themselves and their daughters. Many chiefs, and sons of chiefs, have alread been baptized, and the king of the Bassontas, a powerful and influential prince. ponyinced of the truth of Christianity, and the excellence of European civilization, encourages his subjects to embrace the

Among the Bassontas, polygamy and circumcision are gradually disappearing; cruel rites are abolished; aggressive expeditions becoming more and more rare, and neace begins to reign amongst nations whose chief practice was but lately war and bloodshed. Finally agriculture is progressing, and there is reason to hope that at a future, and not far distant time. rank among Christian people.

To carry out these animating prospects, and at the same time to supply the insufficiency of laborers sent from Europe, the missionaries have lately founded an establishment, under spitable direction, destined to prepare pious natives for carrying on the work of evangelization.

In the accomplishment of their excellent and arduous undertaking, the missionaries have had to struggle with ficulties which those who are conversant with the adventures of Moffat can alone adequately estimate; but their labors have been crowned with success, to which Sir Harry Smith, in his late expedition against the Boers, bears willing and unimpeachable testimony.

In the opinion of all missionaries and travellers, to whatever nation or religious communities belonging, the French missionaries of South Africa are among the most efficient and devoted, while their es tablishments are among the most pros-

Alabama Baptist Advocate. FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1849.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. ARCHIBALD THOMAS, Richmond, Virginia, Treasurer of Foreign Mission Board M. T. MENDENHALL, Charleston, S. C.

Treasurer of Southern Baptist Convention Rev. JAMES. B. TAYLOR, Richmond, Virginia, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Foreign Mission Board

WH. HORNBUCKLE, Marion, Perry County, Ala. Treasurer, Domestic Mission Board. Rev. RUSSEL HOLMAN, Marion, Perry County, Ala. Corresponding Secretary Domestic Mission Board. Rgy. A. M. Poindexter, Charleston, S. C. Corresponding Secretary Southern

Baptist Publication Society. ARON C. SMITH, Charleston, S. C. Treasurer Southern Baptist Publication Society

TERMS.

The terms of the Alabama Baptist Advocate will henceforth stand as follows: A single subscriber \$3,00, in advance. Any present subscriber forwarding an additional new name, and paying \$5.00, in advance, shall have two copies for one year. Any two new subscribers, paying \$5 00, in like manner, shall have two copies for

All Ministers of the Gospel, Agents of benevolent societies, and Post Masters, generally, are requested to act as our Agents.

TO PUBLISHERS

The Literary Institutions of Alabama-the immediate circle of our Paper-are, perhaps, not inferior, either in grade or in numbers, to those of any other State in the South or South-West; and it will afford us pleasure to bring to their notice any NEW WORKS, of merit with which we may be favored-Literary or Theological. We have in this place two highly flourishing Female Seminaries; and a College for young gentlemen, with a Theological Department attached to it: all of which may render it the interest of publishers to oblige us with their best works

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS OF KAREN.

The entire population of the Karen nation, including the Shos, the Syans, the Kemmees and the Knees or red Karens, is estimated at five millions. The missionary enterprise among the Karens was commenced slightly more than twenty years ago; and it has uniformly been one of the most interesting and successful missions in India. The present number of conversions at his mission is reported to be not less than ten housand; added to which, recent intelligence from Buemah states the cheering fact, that there are now twelve hundred applications for baptism and at least two thousand anxious inquirers!

In the year 1843, a Theological Seminary was organized at this mission, for the education of a Kalen ministry, which was placed under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Binney, tormeely of Savannah, Georgia, in 1844. Mr. B. was an admirable selection for an office of such sacred responsibilities; and the institution has prospered and flourished in his hands. The course of instruction given, immediately preparatory to the ministry, is much the same as that pursued in similar institutions in this country-embracing Ecclesiastical History, Doctrinal and Pastoral Theology Scripture Exeges is and the Composition of Sermons. The first graduating class of this "Newton of Burmah" took their degrees on the 20th of February 1847, and were in connexion with Ko Paulah -- one of the oldest and most exemplary assistants-ordained to the Gospel Ministry. This class consisted of brethren Prahhai, Kyapah, Aupaw and Tahoo-who sustained a should do well, and do it with good intentions. highly creditable examination of five hours. main-as a kind of "first fruits"-have entered upon the interesting work of preaching Christ of light."

among the heathen. The printing department of the Karen mission is exerting a most salutary and powerful influence upon the literature and morals of the nation. Besides a number of permanent tracts and books already issued from the press, there is a

the nation of the Bechuanas will take want of laborers: and for many years this was sadly experienced among the Karens. Until the year 1842 the entire corps at this mission consisted of seven families and three unmarried ladies. In 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Binney joined the mission, and was placed at the head of the Theological Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Bullard. in April of the same year, took charge of the church and school among the Sho Karens. Mr. and Mrs. Cross in 1845, commenced their labors among the Sggus. During the same year, Mr. and Mrs. Burpe went out from the Missionary Association of Nova Scotia, and for a time had the charge of the station at Mergui. In 1846, Mr. and Mrs. Harris joined the mission at Maulmain, and, together with the superintendence of the Karen Boarding School, Mr. H. has the charge of fifteen churches. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher arrived at Arracan, and joined Mr. Abbot in the mission to the Scaus in December, 1847. During the year 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Moor; Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter: and Mrs. Benjamin were sent to reinforce the stations among the Sho and Sgau Karens. As we have said this entire mission is at present in a healthful and prosperous condition, affording the strongest and be encouragement to the friends of Christ to per-

severe in their praiseworthy efforts to evangelize and save a sinking world. Death has, it is true, thinned the ranks of the faithful who have taken their lives in their hand and gone forth to the rescue of the nations: but thanks to the wonderworking grace of God, others still stand ready to occupy their places as they fall one after another. The work has begun most gloriously, and will continue to increase-widening and deep ening-until there shall not be one left to say unto his brother, know ye Lord; but when al shall know him from the least unto the greatest For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

HARMONIOUS.

Let your light so shine before men that they man see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. Math. 5: 16.

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them; otherwise, ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven. Math. 6: 1.

The harmony of these passages will readily appear, if we observe that they relate to differ. ent acts, and to different motives in the same act. All "good works" are not necessarily "alms deeds;" nor are we necessarily obliged to per form our good works with a bad motive-merely "to be seen of men." There is such a thing as "doing all to the glory of God-whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do." It then becomes a question of some importance, when our good works should be done in private; and when they may be done in public without detracting from their merit.

In the latter of these expressions, it is obvious that our Lord designed to torbid all ostentatious parade, or boasting of the good works which we may perform, whether they relate to private individuals, or to the well being of society at large. that he would have us employ the entire weight of our influence and example in persuading otherstodowell, especially where the testimony of our approbation is necessary to recommend any particremove any form of prejudice against it, which may arise from, or be strengthened by the suppression of our name. So long as, in such cases, our motives are free from all admixture of vanity and self adulation, there can be no danger of invading the prohibition-"Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them." So long we shall rather come within the requisition of the same Divine Teacher -"Let your light so shine before men, they they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." If beyond this it were needful that we should lay down any specific rules on this subject, the following might perhaps eatchers, & 13.803 scholars. 72 other schools have be sufficient. (1) Since we cannot hope to influence others to the imitation of extraordinary schools embrace 941 teachers, and 8.839 scholars, and unreasonable generosity, therefore, where making a total of 414 schools, 3,455 teachers, 22,our bounty may be regarded above our fortune 642 scholars, among whom principally, books and station, that is, more than could be expected to the amount of \$7,281 19 have been distribufrom us, our charity should be private, if privacy ted, to wit: \$2 485 89 in donations and \$4.795 is practicable. But (2) Where it is not more 30 by sales. Two Agents in Central and Westhan might be expected from one in like cir- tern Illinois, since April last, have organized 63 counstances with ourselves, or where the claim is one in which the public are generally inter- scholars, among whom principally they have disested, it should be public,-that others may see tributed books to the amount of \$1,217 90, which our good works, and be encouraged to do like-

wise. We, therefore, learn, First. That it is the imperative duty of all men aided, of which 405 are new organizations. The to do good. This is clearly implied even in the prohibition touching alms deeds. It was ries in the Valley of the Mississippi. One not the pupose of our Lord to excuse men from in Ohio reports that during the past year he has this duty altogether; but rather to show with what motives they should perform it. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the 10,000 vols. of good books. Thus five native pastors in the province of Maul- Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full

Secondly. It is not incompatible with the bible, that men should subscribe to religious purposes, or otherwise make their benevolent contributions so as to be seen and known. We doubt not some good christians are honest in concealing the amount of their charities; but it is to be regular monthly publication of a religious paper, feared that others cloak their closeness under styled the "Morning Star," which, ascending the guise of letting "not their left hand know its zenith, sheds a flood of living light upon "the what their right hand doeth." It is well they judging from the number of students, as reported in people who sat in darkness." The translation may, as, perhaps, they might be ashamed of their the catalogue of the names of ministers, appendof the New Testament has been completed in parsimony. We suggest, however, whether ed to the minutes, we are left to infer that in this Sgau, the Knee, and the Sho Karen dialects; and such shows of excessive piety do not prove too the translation of the Old Testament by Mr. Ma. much—that the heart is so far wrong, that they students in the Furman Theological Institution? son is now in progress; while Mr. Wade who is are incapable of acting openly with a good mo. Verily, it is to be hoped that three such men as in every way adapted to a task so important and tive. The rule laid down by our Savior requires Furman, and Mims, and Edwards, will be able yet so difficult, is diligently employed in the pre- privacy, only where we are tempted to do good to do them ample justice in the course of four or paration of a Dictionary of the Karen langauge. "in order to be seen of men." If we can do well five years: and it is to be hoped, furthermore, that The most serious determent of the cause of with a better motive, we are not forbidden to do the great & good brethren of that Convention will missions is felt in every place to arise from the it publicly. "Letyour light so shine before men, find time, after a while, to think of something although there was no display, or eclat, no or your Father which is in heaven,"

TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH IS-LANDS

The following interesting statement in relation to the cause of Temperance in the Sandwich Islands, from a recent No. of the Missionary Herald, will be gratifying to our readers.

On the first arrival of the missionaries, the people were a nation of drunkards; and every crime was committed, which grows out of such a state of things. In every village the most disgusting licentiousness might be seen, the legitimate and never-failing accompaniment of intemperance. These abominations were not confined to the common people; but the kings and the chiefs were the principal actors in the riotous scenes of those days. The eye saw, and the ear heard many things which may not be uttered or written. The tongue would falter to speak them, and the paper itself would blush to

Has any change been effected in the habits of the Islanders in this respect? Is every village, now, as formerly, filled with intoxic February 16, 18 was Not at all. There has

been a transition from brutal intoxicacion to Christian sobriety. It is a thing of rare occurrence to see a drunken native. The scale is turned. The foreign community are the consumers of intoxicating drinks. There is no nation on the globe that better deserves the appel lation of "temperate" than the Hawaiian; as they would be more consistently and entirely so if they were left to manage the subject for them selves, without foreign interference. But, alas! the Hawaiian Government have not the liberty to make any article of commerce contraband.

The King, the Government, and the nation itself, adhere to the principles of temperance; and the whole mass might not unaptly be designated as one great temperance society. We regard them as quite a sober people; and we ver ture to say that there is as much morality, and as much practical religion, as can be found in any community of equal magnitude, which may be selected in any other nation under heaven. We ask, now, if the position of the Hawaiian people in regard to temperance is not proof of some progress in civilization, intelligence and moral worth? And does not the greatness of the change which Goe has effected, through the agency of his servant, furnish evidence, that labor and treasure have been expended to good account?

COLORED BAPTISTS.

Our brother of the Religious Herald, commonly reputed remarkably accurate in his statistical calculations, computes the Colored memhers of Baptist churches in the Southern and South Western States to be 125,896, as follows: In Deleware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia 396; Virginia 37,500; Georgia 18,000; South Carolina 13,500; North Carolina, Ala. bama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky Nevertheless, it is equally clear, in the former, 55,000: Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas 1,500. He estimates the white members in the same States to be nearly three times this number-325.482. Virginia was the first State in the Union to emp by special efforts for the ular species or act of benevolence; or in order to conversion and religins instruction of the colored recorded the present season. This occurrence people, and she has the largest number of col- took place at one O'clock in the morning of the ored members. Georgia was the next in efforts, and is the next in success. Within the last few years our brethren intall the slave-holding States, moved by M. Savini in the following decree, and have manifested a commendable and increasing sustained by 139 out of 144 votes. interest in this department of christian labor.

THE NURTURE AND ADMONITION OF THE LORD.

During the year 1848, there were organized, in connexion with the American Sunday School Union, 342 Sabbath Schools, embracing 2,514 have been visited or aided, or both. These 72 new schools, embracing 368 teachers, 2,667 added to the above show the result of the year at this agency to be 477 schools visited or Union has some twenty-five or thirty missionaassisted 106 schools, numbering 5,000 children and 600 teachers. Among these have been distributed 1,000 Bibles and Testaments, and about

Surely this is the way to bless and save our

SOUTH CAROLINA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the 28th anniversary of this body are before us; and with nothing are we so much struck, as with their meagerness and want of general interest. But a solitary subject seems to have claimed the attention of the body during this session-the education of the ministry:& they are doing but little. Are there but seven works, and glorify else besides ministerial education. However im- tenatious convoking of the people, yet the numportant this may be in itself, it is not the only object of benevolence that should demand our attention. Nevertheless, we wish for them in future better success in this department. We love So. Ca., her men, and her interests.

WELCH NECK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The kindness of a friend has placed us in re ceipt of the last proceedings of this large, intelligent and active body of South Carolina Baptists. It numbers 38 churches; 16 ordained and three licentiate ministers; and 3907 members of whom 225 were baptized the past year. With many of the leading members of this Association, we had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, years ago. Their hands have always been ready to every good work; and the receipts in the treasury of the body, the past session, amounting to \$1525 38, show to what extent they are interested in all great objects of benevoler which claim the attention of the christian public of the present day, May the Welch Neck Association continue to prosper. "For my brethren and my kindred's sake. I will now say peace be

Brethren, pray for us

INDIAN MISSIONS.

We have been recently favored with a side from the Rev. G. B. Davis, the indefitional. and persevering agent of the Indian Mission A. sociation; and we are gratified to learn, that at though his stay was short among us, & although he made no labored public appeal to the sympatic of our citizens; he nevertheless, met with prompt and liberal response to his application for their aid in behalf of the "red men of the for est." Bro. Davis is an excellant agent; and if there is one object, in the whole range of mis. sionary operations, which ought to commend is self to the hearts and consciences of the chris tians of Alabama, with superior force, it is that for the promotion of which he is now spending and being spent. We trust, that in his present tour through Green, Tuscaloosa, Sumpter, and Marengo counties, he will be received with ones hearts, and hands, and purses. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that with-holdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

DESTITUTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

There are in the State of Pennsylvania seven counties with an aggregate population of 156 555 souls, without a single Baptist church, or even Baptist minister within their borders. Twenty, eight county seats, all in a flourishing and thriving condition, are destitute of a Restitute church. Surely our brethren of this State de well to send out and support domestic missions.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF ITALY.

The nations will be free. Intelligence from the land of Remanism is of the most refreshing character. "Babylon The Great, The Mother Of Harlots And Abominations Of The Whale Earth," has fallen. The deposition of the Pope. and the establishment of a Republic in downtrodden Italy, is one of the most important events of the 9th of February—the Assembly having sat from noon of the preceeding day. It was

"ARTICLE 1. The Popedom has fallen, in fact as well as in law, from the temporal Gov. ernment of the Roman States.

"ART. 2: The Roman Pontiff will enjoy all the guarantees necessary to the independence of the exercise of his spiritual power, "ART 3. The form of Government of the Re-

man State; will be pure democracy, and will take the glorious name of the Roman Republic. "ART. 4. The Roman Republic will have, with the rest of Italy, the relations which a common nationality requires."

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF ITALY.

What were a Republic without the Bible? And what hopes have we of the permanency of republican institutions, except in the growing intelligence of the people? "In wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times," O! land. Italy was enslaved because she was ignorant: and the voke of her bondage remained unbroken, till the dawn of Divine truth broke in upon her borders. It is a remarkable fact, not less suggestive to politicians, than interesting to the christian philanthropist, that, but a few months previous to the downfall of Popery, a Bible Society-a Society for the distribution of the Scriptures, so long excluded from the masses of the people was organized in the Northern part of Italy under most favorable auspices, in which English, Americans, French, Swiss, and Italians participated. This statement we find in the extract below, and to what extent the knowledge of the scriptures isfluenced the entire political revolution of this oppressed and priest ridden nation, eternity alone will be sufficient to disclose. To the followers of Christ, in every place however, it will be, in the highest sense, gratifying to know, that the word of God is likely to be received by the millions whom Pious IX, nor the whole Romish hierarchy could longer control. The Christian Union for March says :

"Within the last month we have received intelligence from Italy of the most interesting and and cheering nature. A Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was formed in one of the chief cities in that country in the month of December. English, Americans, Swiss, French, and Italians, took part in its organization. It was a great occasion; for ber present was highly respe which influenced them was pure and ardent, and the object of their assembling together was a heavenly one. This is the first Bible Society. as far as our knowledge extends, that has ever been formed in Italy proper! May its organization be succeeded by that of hundreds of others before very many years shall have passed

We are greatly gratified in being able to announce, that the distribution of the Holy Scriptures has recently been actively prosecute and around several of the large cities in the north of Italy. May the blessed Spirit of all grace accompany the volume which He himself inspired and make the reading of it the means of rescu ing many souls from the bondage of ignorance and superstition in which they have been so

We are most happy in being able to say that the way is evidently open for the employ colporteurs in Northern Italy. How imports it is that many such laborers judicious, a such men can now be found; and

valleys of Riedmont have lately adopted shall have gone effectually into operation for the restoration of the Italian language among their people, the number of such laborers, will be greatly augmented. The Rev. George H. Hastings, a missionary of the Foreign Evangelical Society, hitherto stationed at Marseilles, will from his region. probably make Italy his field of labor, and Rome, or Florence, or Leghorn, his home and centre of action.

American Churches for help in publishing the third and fourth volumes of Dr. Merle D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation in the Italian language. The first and second volumes have already appeared in that language. That great work, so well adapted to open the eyes of ly. the Italians to the errors of the Papal Church, ought to be distributed by tens of thousands in that land. God grant that the means may soon be furnished for this great and good undertaking."

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

The Selma Reporter of the 6th inst., announ ces the death of Mr. John Welch, a highly re spected and valuable citizen of this county, in the 58th year of his age, under the following paintul circumstances, on the evening of the 31st

By his order a number of decayed trees were fired in a field on his plantation, some distance from his residence. In the evening he rode down to superintend the execution of his orders; and whilst moving about sunset under the burning timber, the burning mass fell upon him, crushing him in a most fearful manner, and killing both himself and horse.

At the time of the accident, there was no one present but servants. They suffered his body to remain as he had been stricken down, and immediately despatched one of their number to bear the sad intelligence. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, but the physical law had been violated to too great an extent, and bid diffance to all medical interposition. Upon examination it appeared that the left lateral portion of the cranium was crushed, and the neck bro ken, which must have produced death instantaneously. There was no evidence of the least

Surely all flesh is grass, and the glory of man as the flower of the grass! "Be ye, Therefore, ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

EARTHQUAKE, HURRICANE AND FIRE.

"Thou shalt be visited of the Lord of Hosts with thunder and with earthquake, and great noise; with storm and tempest, and flame of de-

Our exchanges from Kentucky, of the present week, report a remarkable concurrence of sad disasters in that State during the month of March past. The City of Louisville was visited with a destructive fire on Sabbath morning of the 25th. The town of Hickman on the 12th with an earthquake-the severest that has occurred in those regions, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. And the counties of Hardin, Mercer, Nelson, Spencer and Shelby, with a burricanethe most disastrous that ever passed over the country-prostrating immense quantities of timber, fencing and houses. In the town of Oregon, Mercer county, it is said, there is but one house left standing; and in the town of Silvisa the Baptist and the Methodist Churches, and the Masonic Lodge were all blown down. We regret that much damage was done among the live stock, and that a number of human beings were killed.

METHODISTS IN GREAT BRITIAN.

least, will both inform and interest our readers. vails among our brethren of that denomination loss to know by what means, so great certainty is ascertained in relation to the justified and sanctified across the waters. But the facts are before

Annual residence of the second	io. Dueitu	o mere me	nerora	that a portroi of deep evilla at lenst, come upon
s, and that is sufficient.				us in consequence of our connexion with Adam.
	Justified.	Sanctified.	Total.	"In Adam, all die." He was so far at least, all
Dublin,	700	100	800	must admit, the Head of our race, that we partici-
Limerick,	130	30	160	pate in the consequences of his acts. "By one
Cork,	300	50	350	man sin entered into the world and death by
Bandon,	70	20	90	sin." "Through the offence of one, many be
Liverpool,	1300	400	1700	dead." "By one man's offence death reigned
Leeds,	1600	1000	2600	by one." We receive, indeed, much more serious
Hull,	2300	900	3200	consequences from Adams' sin. But we are al-
Sheffield,	3352	1448	4800	luding to this subject now, merely by way of
Huddersfield,	1879	755	2634	illustration. Christ, is called the second Adam
York,	1314	727	2041	in this respect i. e., that just as Adam stood as
Birmingham,	2800	1400	4200	the head of our race, so that we are regarded
Nottingham,	1412	553	1965	and treated in certain respects, according to his
Lincoln.	368	283	651	character, and participate in the consequences of
Boston,	260	140	400	his acts, so are the followers of Christ regarded
Sunderland,	711	227	938	and treated of God in certain other respects, not
Gateshead,	80	46	126	
Searborough,	134	66	200	according to their own merits or character, but
Chesterfield,	599	137	736	according to the merits and character of Christ
Doucaster,	356	170	526	-we participate in the efficacy of His sufferings
Macclesfield,	260	140	400	and in the virtues of His righteonsness. He is
Wakefield,	200	130	339	our head. God regards us in and through him.
Various visits to			000	This is the Headship of Christover His people;
London, Leeds,		Telephone St.		for as the head to the members of the body, as
Hull, &c., at a				the shepherd to the sheep, as the first born among
mederate compu-	Maria Pila	Partie E		many brethren; so is Christ before the throne of
tion.	1500	****	2000	God in behalf of his people. In Him they are

"If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

21,625

9,222

LETTERS RECEIVED

Mr. Jas. A. Campbell. P. M. at Socopatoy, has our thanks for his attention to our interests. He will find his money receipted in another place. Hope he will send us many subscribers the gates of the Celestial City.

tude for his aid, and for his many good wishes in behalf of our cause. We shall expect a liberal A loud appeal has been addressed to the share of his influence, both in the way of subscribers and communications, for our columns,

Bro. James A. Fountain has made us a debtor for favors best) wed. Thanks to him for aid in our enterprise. He will find his receipt in to-day's

Bro. Jas. Brazier has again placed us under obligation for the interest he has taken in our cause. We have made due entries; and hope he may find abundant reward for his labor love, in the pleasure arising from doing good.

Bro. J. T. Gardner will accept of our hearty thanks for his interest in our behalf. If all our lay members would go and do likewise, we should have our cause placed above the reach of casualties. Entries are made, and papers forwarded. Will our good brother furnish us with many like favors.

Dr. C. Battle's letter and money are in hand, Thanks to our excellent brother for his timely aid. Hope he may live long to do good. Will he furnish us with communications for our columns-the results of his long experience and extensive observation. The lady of whom he spoke has paid in advance for the present volume. What shall be done!

Hon. J. G. Shorter has our sincere thanks for his support and good wishes in our-enterprise. Our brother is informed that the credits are given. The Catalogue has been fowarded, and hope we shall have the pleasure of his company at the time specified. He will he warmly greeted by many friends. We wish him success in all matters, and especially in relation to the poor young man whom he desires to

Tit is worthy of remark that the most of our churches. This is highly gratitying. If they would all take hold of our cause, and would every man send us one additional subscriber, we should soon place our paper upon a permanent and safe foundation. This can be done with a little personal exertion. Brethren, will you belp us? Let each man do something. We wish to enlarge our sheet, and to improve it in all respects. Shall we be able to do it?

Communications.

WHAT IS IT TO BE A CHRISTIAN ?- No. III.

We are about in this number to view the reigious character Objectively, in other words, to consider the Christian in the relation in which corder. he stands to the law of God and to Christ.

What is it to be a Christian in this sense? It is to be, we say then, under the headship of Christ. What we mean is that in our relations to the instige of God, those who possess this charactor are regarded and treated as belonging to Christ, members of his body, of his flesh and of his bones; regarded not according to their merits, but His righteousness. As he is the Son of God, so to as many as receive Him, on them he confers the night prerogative that they shall be. come the Sons of God, John 1: 12, and if Sons. then heirs, heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ-Rom. 8: 17.

The headship of Christ to His people may be illustrated, as it is by St. Paul, by the headship of Adam in relation to his posterity. We enter not minutely into the doctrine of Original sin. But one thing is plainly taught equally by Scrip-A recent No. of the Western Christian Advo. ture and by observation, that in consequence of cate lurnishes the following statistical account of the relation which we sustain to Adam, we all the Methodists denomination in portions of receive certain injuries quite independent of our Great Britian. The singular classifications, at own doings and deservings, whether of good or of evil. For example, we all are made subject We are not aware that any thing of the sort pre- to temporal death, to pain, sorrow, disease and suffering of a thousand kinds. These come on in this country; and we are at somewhat of a | us, before we are old enough to have done good or evil, hereditarily. They come on us, not for our own sins therefore. The scriptures tell us that a portion of these evils at least, come upon us in consequence of our connexion with Adam. "In Adam, all die." He was so far at least, all must admit the Head of our race, that we participate in the consequences of his acts. "By one man sin entered into the world and death by "Through the offence of one, many he 00 dead." "By one man's offence death reigned 00 by one." We receive, indeed much more serious 00 consequences from Adams' sin. But we are al-O luding to this subject now, merely hy way 34 illustration. Christ, is called the second Adam 41 in this respect i. e., that just as Adam stood as 00 the head of our race, so that we are regarded and treated in certain respects, according to his 51 character, and participate in the consequences of 00 his acts, so are the followers of Christ regarded and treated of God in certain other respects, not according to their own merits or character, but according to the merits and character of Christ -we participate in the efficacy of His sufferings and in the virtues of His righteousness. He is our head. God regards us in and through him.

from all sin. To be a Christian then, a man must be a paradox of this singular nature. He is a sinner daily against God, yet conscious that God is treating him all the time as if he had no sin. If we say that we have not sinned, we He is a weak creature, daily liable to fall, una his him a Mar and his word is not in us." ble to uphold himself, and yet daily consider

justified, in Him treated and regarded as if free

Reader-are you a Christian in this sense of Rev. F. C. Lowry, will accept of our grati- the term? In a future number, we will view the Christian Prospectively-i. e. in reference to T. F. C.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

THE METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY QUI S-TION .- We learn from several papers that paper; and hope we shall hear from him frequent. the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the first in rotation, has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing and recommending that the property question, in dispute between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, be submitted to arbitration .-Should the other Annual Conferences follow the example, and it seems to be generally expected that they will, the consticommencing a suit to establish their claim, will have incurred some expenses, but probably these will be made a matter of arrangement should an amicable adjustment of the other difficulty be agreed upon.-N. Y. Recorder.

THE POPE IN POWER AND THE POPE IN EX-LE - When Pius sat quietly on his pontificial throne, it pained his fatherly and priestly heart, that his people were in great excitement against the Austrians. and anxious to join in the expulsion of the invaders from Italy. How could he, head of the church as he was, put his bayonets into the hearts of his other children, the Austrians? He even seemed to see for the moment that there was an incongraity between his temporal and his spiritual rule, and if the fighting must be one at all, the cabinet must order it and take the responsibility. But times change, Christian Times says, there are 40 000 and the Pope changes with them. He is a fugitive now sighing for the sweets and dignities of St. Peter's patrimony, and the temporal power thereun o appertaining. And now, his bowels of mercy ceasing to yearn, he invokes those same bloody Austrians whom he could nor perinit his people to tight, to fight his people for his sake. He calls on the oppressors of Italy to espouse his quarrel, and crush his countrymen. Italians may not bayonet Austrians, but it is a very right and proper thing for Austrians to bayonet Italians | Quantallible Papa !-N. Y. Re-

THE ROCK OF CAVALRY .- In Flymming's Christology, it is stated that an unbeliever, visiting the sacred places of Palestine. was shown the clefts in the rock of Mount Cavalry. Examining them narrowly and critically, he turned in amazement to his fellow travelers and said," I have long been a student of nature, and I am sure the clefts and rents in this rock were never done by nature, or an ordinary earthquake; for by such a concussion, the rock must have split according to the veins, and where it was weakest in the adhesion of parts; for this" said he,"! have observed to have been done in oths er rocks when separated or broken after an earthquake, and reason tells me it must always be so. But it is quite otherwise he.e.; for the rock is rent athwart and across the veins, in a most strange and preternatural manner; and therefore," said he, "I thank God that I came hither to see the standing monument of miraculous power which God gives evidence to this day of the Divinity of Christ'

BAPTISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. - The fortysixth Annual report of the Massachuseits Baptist Convention, states that in the twelve counties which compose it, there are embraced 233 churches and 241 ordained ministers; and that the number added by baptism during the year, is 943; making a total of members, \$26,876 .--Three churches have been constituted in the Commonwealth within the year; six meeting houses have been dedicated; nine ministers have been ordained, and four have deceased. Twenty-seven churches within the State have received aid during the year. The treasury of the Convention appears to be in a healthy state: the Treasurer reports the receipt and disbursementoi \$3, 805.84.

THE BIBLEIN ROME .- A gentleman New York recently received a letter from a friend in Italy, who writes, that "the New Testament is now circulated quite treely in Rome. Indeed, in debate, it is often quoted."

PROGRESS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS -The Monthly concert of prayer at Kalua-Sandwich Islands, is held regular-Contributions have been increasing for benevolent objects, and the amount during two years and a half has been 8405. The number of hopeful conversion on the island of Molokai, within two. years, in the six parishes, is 162; making the whole number of communicants

not suffered to fall. He is conscious all the port of one of the missionaries, \$1,200 ex time of deserving hell and yet at the same time pended in building houses of worship. of being on the road to heaven, and having a \$150 for books, and 400 copies of the naright to the tree of Life, and to enter in through live newspaper have been taken. This is said to be a fair sample of the coudi tion ofthings at the other islands.

> The free church in the Canton of Vaud Switzerland has 40 churches, 50 ministers and about 3 000 communicants. It is rapidly extending.

POVERTY OF POPERY .- Naples contains bout 500,000 inhabitants. For the here are are 4.632 clergy. 1.900 monks and 717 nuns; in all 73 9 officials con nected with the Romish church, to be fed by the people.

SACREDNESS OF THE POPES PERSON. -The Freeman's Journal, the Romish paper in New York, edited by an apostate Profestant, begs of the Pope not to come to the United States, because some of the Amer ican Roman Catholies would "gape at tutional difficulty will be removed. The him with their hats on, and others sit in South, having made preparations for his presence with their heels up in the

> EMANCIPATION OF CHRISTIANS .- The Sulan of Turkey has issued a decree, coneding to Christians the privilege of fill ing the highest office in his dominions. even that of Pacha and Visier I

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. - Rev. Dr Joseph Hildreth, a Professor in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, was on Saturday last elected Secretary of the American Bible Society, in place of the late Rev. Dr. Devings.

MARYLAND BIBLE SOCIETY .- The receipts of this society during the last year were \$5 367.12. An effort will be made this year, to raise the amount to \$6000; \$3000 from the city of Baltimore and \$3000 from the rest of the State.

NATIONAL SECURITY .- The London Protestant ministers, and hundreds of thousands of Sabbath-school teachers at work every Subbath in Great Britian Better safe-guards than a standing army.

Dr. Magie. -- Rev. Dr. Magie, of Eliza bethtown, N. J., has been appointed one f the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to fill the place vacated by the death of the lamented Dr. Armstrong.

celebrated divine was settle over the First church, in Northampton, Massachusetts, from 1827. During 17 years of this time, 495 members were added to the church, being an average of nearly 30

JONATHAN EDWARDS' MINISTRY - Th

lect funds in that city to aid the tract 517 slaves.

freedom. Among them is Pena y Pena, was long conjectured that these two open the late acting President, and, beyond all ings communicated with each other, but Otero also a prominent member of Her- the fact, fill the problem was solved rehimself among the advocates of religious reform. The leading press in the Capital, the Monitor has declared itself strongly in favor of toleration. Its influence is the long passage. very great, and its arguments cannot pass unheeded. Even Herrera, who has long sustained the clergy, and had been a favorite of theirs, is exerting his power in chalf of the religious emancipation of his countrymen.

r with his answer:

'No; but they gave the condemned up of wine, in which there was frankinease, to render them insensible to pain; and the compassionate ladies of Jerusalem provided this draught at their ow xpense. The custom is founded on the Proverbs of Solomon, xxxi, 6: Give strong drink to him that is ready to perish. and wine to those that be of heavy

RELIGION AT HOME - Let them learn irst." says Paul. "to show piety at home." Religion begins in the family. The hol est sanctuary on earth is home. The family altar is more venerable than any altar in cathedral. The education of the soul for eternity begins by the fireside. The principle of love, which is to be carried through the universe, is first unfolded in the family. We learn to love God by loving our brothers and sisters and moth-

tong of Stranger and Server at the server plan which, it let a Xapa d degree, in to be directed to God. So that it is true is rapidle in a sense more familiar, and yet more comprehensive, than is commonly given that to it: "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

SECULAR INTELLIC

COL. FREMONT'S PARTY PER vice from Santa Fe. to Feb. 2 the winter to have been so ve that Col. Fremon, while passing one of the mountain gorges, lost 13 in one night. Being then left on came to the conclusion that it was

despatched three men to seek the neafer settlement and procure succor. party not returning in 20 days, Col. F mont started himself for Taos, distar 350 miles where he arrived in nine days, him with any talents but their own: If Major Beale immediately, despatched a party of dragoons, with mules and provisions, to relieve Col. Fremont's men.

The sufferings of the party are represented to have been so very great, that hey were even reduced to the extremity of feeding upon the bodies of their com-

Later reports say that all of Colonel Fremont's party perished except himself, and he is badly frost bitten.

LICENSES IN NEW YORK -- A petition was presented to the Mayor of New York ast month, signed by over 15 000 of the most respectable citizens, urging that officer to enforce the laws, and close dram shops on Sunday.

THE NEW MORMON TEMPLE -The new Mormon Temple at Salt Lake, California, is to be six hundred feet high, so as to be visable at a distance of eighty miles. The Mormon cities, four in number, are vy little influence, I can do nothing." enclosed by a wall, and their extent is seventeen miles in length by twelve in breadth. There has been a mountain of pure rock salt found near the settlement, and a rich gold mine has been discovered, one hundred and fitty miles south west of Salt Lake.

KENTUCEY CONVENTION .- THE EMANCIPA-TION QUE TION -It is stated that the Con vention which is to meet the present year, to revise the Convention, will consist of 100 delegates. There are 141,620 voters in the State, and 192,470 slaves. There are 89 counties in the State. It appears desert, or les with him . Plead no longthat about one-fifth of the whole number of counties contain one-half of all the slaves in the State. And on the other hand, five-eighls of the whole number of counties, with more than one half of the voting population, contain less than one-TRACT Society in New Orleans .- A forth of the slaves in the State. Ten public meeting was held in New Orleans counties have, in the aggregate, 25,269 in February, and a Female Tract Society, voters, and 65,700 slaves. Ten counties auxiliary to the American Tract Society, have 7,224 voters, and 1.022 slaves .formed. An effort is to be made to col- Ten countres have 9,753 voters, and 2,

Curt us Dr covery .- In the great Pur Religious Freedom in Mexico. - We ob- amid of Egypt is a small op ning at the serve, says an exchange paper, that some top, the depth of which has never been of the soundest statesmen in the republic sounded. Another aperture of the same are taking sides in behalf of religious size exists at the foot of the Pyramid. It question, the ablest statesman in Mexico. no means could be devised to establish rera's calinet, is pressing the subject on cently by the ingenuity of an Arab. He the people with signal ability. Rosa, the took a cat and her kittens, placed the old Mexicale Minister at Washington, arrays cat in one aperture and the kittens in the other and stopped up both with stones .-The next day be opened them, and found cat and kittens all together at the foot of

AN EXTRADRIDINARY BALLOON ASCENSION)): :: tox. - A Frenchin in, named Verdaile, ascended his head downwards, and after going through numerous "slack | Thomas Wright, Appe" evolutions, he rose about a mile. when the billion exploded, and precipi-MAJOR NOAR'S EXPOSITION OF PROVERBS tated him to the earth from a distance or 31: 6. - Among the inquiries addressed to 7000 feet ! (the Bee says.) other papers Jesse Edwards. Major Noah, we find the following, togeth- say several hundreds, and, what is more astonishing, he was not the least injured. Was it ever the practice of the Jewish He owed his miraculous escape from Rev. A. Cumbie, w to make malefactors drunk before ex. death to a rose bush in the garden where James Foreman, he landed. The wind being very strong, a the balloon was in a measure kept up such a manner as to break the fall. Mr. V. was very composed, and exclaimed, on rising from the rose bush, and picking up a rose that he had knocked, off in the full "Ay, ah, sauer, this is a very sweet spot."

> NEW YORK STATE PRISONS.—There were 1.063 pr. soners in Sing Sing and Auburn state prisons D-cember 1. 1848; 175 less than in Dec. 1847.

Jungs FARRAR, the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, died in Hollis, New Hamshire, in February. He graduated in 1767, and was 101 years seven months old!

FRENCH FINANCES .- According to authentic statements, the French government needs \$330,000,000 for its expenses in 1849. The receipts for the ensuing year are estimated at \$290,000,090. leave John & Caldwell ingover \$100000000 unprovided for

JOHN G. MARHHAM, Indiaber.

NUMBER

sible to proceed further, and fina from | Christ, because they have little influence They think that if they only had downguished talents and an interesting mode. of addressing their fellow men, then they would perform explairs. Naw the factors that God does not require them to seeve has given them only one talent, he has ade them responsible for only that one. to whom is committed one talent, has more right to be slothful, than he that

> conversing some time since with dividual of moderate attainments. To felt deeply interested in the apmaching Presidential election, he said terethe intended to do all that he could. ny of ald turn eight or ten, it would be ing for such a man as he." . This Trid a mind to work. He did not to talk enself from the labors of the postitutionargaign, because he could not law has nodress large assemblies. He power but to dence others by personal thrust at Popery willing to work with

> rial article nees where he was placed. ry individual member of the Langet on this principle, and an influgaterill be exerted that will be felt in Stworld. The zeal and earnestness on which politicians are now at work. auld shame the church. Let no broth-War sister in the church say, "I have Sou have but little influence, you are ponsible for the use of that little. If your humble situation you can turn it or ien, you will save many souls a death. You never know really it yes can do until relying on divine . you make a fair trial. How many ave entered upon the work of the tainey, without the expectation of acto stshing any great things; yet God is ne in them to see more of the results the be abors than they ever dared hope re is not a single ludividual memwho a church, however humble, who, horses forth weeping bearing precious water, not come forth rejeicing, bring-

> can "pampa", but do whatsoever your ALABAMA COAwith all your might .-Tribune states ! n their semi mo have tested and SWERS TO PRAYER?

Coal which lies in counties of Bibb, She providences shall The Tribune says, thousands! With satisfaction and, compat that whoever Welch coal, was found equalit have every respect, and superior inh some prieties.

homental:

MARRIED-On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Ford, Mr. ANDREW J. SPRATT, of Lownder co. to Miss REBECCA B. WINFIELD, of Perry.

At the residence of Mr. John Hogue, in Perry county, on Thursday evening the 20 h ult., by the Rev. Mr. Alexander, FRANCIS A. SAUNDERS. Eq., of Cahawba, to Miss ELIZABETH A. WALLACE, of said county.

RECEIPT LIST.

NAMES. W. M. Ford. 34 00 J. G. Heicomb. 3 15 P. O. Mosely, 2 90 Alex. Brame, 1 00 Ray. S. G Jenkins. Capt. R. G Edwards. 7 00 5 00 Mrs. M. Cox, 1.00 4 40 F. H. Dubose, Col. U. Canfield. 1 00 Joseph Norris, 5 55 Join Daniel, J. M. Kidd, 5 00 James P. Kennard, 1 00 Wm. M. Hgb, 1 50 J. L. Pritchett. Capt. J. D. Pritchett. 4 35 C. E. Brame, 9 20 Jan T. C.nvers Dr. L. B. Lane. 4 00 2 90 Rev. J. R Humphries,

John S. Caldwell Am't. Vol. NAMES. 83 00 Rev. F. C. Lowry. 5 00 Dr. C. Battle, 5 00 W. Archer, Hon. J. G. She Rov. W. H. McIntosh. Joan Damel. Miss M. E. Doty, J. P. Kennard, Patrick McKinney, Mrs. S. J. Fountair Rev. H. W. M Josiah Harper, Perke, E. Ball,

MISANTHROPIC HOURS. stimes feel as I could blot All traces of mankind from earthif 'twere wrong to blast them not. They so degrade, so shame their birth-think that earth should be so fair, o beautiful and bright a thing: at nature should come forth and wear. Such glorious apparelling : . . at sky, sea, air should live and glow With light and love and holiness, d vet men never feel or know How much a God can love and bless-How deep their debt of thankfulness

e seen the sun go down and light Like floods of gold poured on the skyhen every tree and flower was bright, And every pulse was beating high, ad the full soul was gushing love, nd longing for its home above—
nd then, when men would soar, if ever
To the high homes of thought and soul hen life's degrading ties should sever. And the free spirit spurn controlnen have I seen, oh! how my cheek Is burning with the shame I feel, hat truth is in the words I speak, I've seen my fellow creatures steal way to their unhallowed mirth; Were all that they could feel or share, nd glorious heavens were scarcely worth Their passing notice or their care.

I've said I was a worshipper At woman's shrine-yet even ther . And when I deemed I just had caught The radiance of that holy light Which makes earth beautiful and by When eyes of Fire their flasches semile And rosy lips looked eloquent -Oh, I have turned and wept to find Beneath it all a tolling mind.

vas in one of those high halls Where genius breathes in so said; here shaded light in softing said; On penciled beauty. st no dread; here hearts of fire an me! Had wrought such power but I shoreo me in every feature still, And fresh lips breath'd and dark eve nd crimson cheeks flushed glowingly To life and motion. I had knelt nd wept with Mary at the tree Where Jesus suffered-1 had felt he warm blood rushing to my brow At the stern buffet of the Jewslad seen the Lord of giory bow, And bleed for sins he never knew, nd I had wept. I thought that all Must feel like me-and when there came, stranger bright and beautiful, With step of grace and eye of flame, nd tone and look most sweetly bent

To make her presence elequent.

h, then I looked for tears. We stood Before the scene of Calvary, saw the piercing spear-the blood-The gall, the writhe of agony-And saw his quivering lips in prayer, " Father forgive them"-all was there, on turned, in bitterness of soul, And spoke of Jesus. I had thought S, and ler feelings would refuse control, For woman's neart, I knew, was in off, at With gushing sympathi es. She gaz oes are A moment on it carelessly, and boldly curl'd her lip, and praiser pursue The high priest's garment? Con escape That look was meant dear Lord. so clumsy Dh, what is woman-what herquite as fast Her lip of love-her eyes c

What is she, if her lips revilvas a Christian The lowly Jesus? Low vas a Christian lie name upon her marbico learn to read; And imger in her curls o town to the The light spring flower in was so lazy that Beneath her step, and Without that meeker ar he would never a lighter thing ther was set to study he eat, and go to sleep; MISC the grass from the

DUCA Sund, and throw the large o obtain of the climbing Acacia-a rge round as a small tumbler, ich the Karen children love dearay with. In fact, this boy preferthing rather than work or study, ing so dilatory, he was of course !l and ignorant. Thus he remaing months, when lo! lazy Mapaw , all on a sudden, the "smartest" school He learned his lessons than any other; and when the time rk came he was first on the spot, en the hour ended he could show er piece cleared than any two othis teacher was delighted at the , but was wondering what could aused it. And what do you think, n, did effect such a great and suderturn? The same that made the in the little Karen girl-the Spirit

Mapaw had resolved to become tian, and God helped him to see of his ways; and he was making effort to reform. And he did reecause he he did not try in his own h, but continually asked help of

v of vou,dear children feel disposed te and dull, do as this Karen boy solve on an immediate change, and ask God to help you, and to u a new heart; then you will do nd please Him .- Mothers' Journal.

DID HE DIE FOR ME?

tle child sat quietly on its mother's ts soft blue eyes were looking earinto her face which was beaming ve and tenderness. The maternal re very busy with the story of the The tones of the voice were low ious, for the tale was one of mindness and joy. The listening babe every sound. The crimson deepn its little cheek, as the story went easing in interest. Tears glistens eyes, and a low sob broke the

s. The child enquired: He die for me, mamma?" , my love, for you-for all! vI love Him always, mamma, and

, my child, it was to win your love left his bright and beautiful

He will love me, mamma, I know He died for me. When may I

n in his other home?" en your spirit leaves this world,

spirit?" murmured the child. your spirit; that part of you that and knows and loves. If you love ere, you may go to live with Him

I may love Him here. How glad

you have made me dear mamma!" And the mother bowed her head and prayed silently and earnestly that her

it to THE IOWA INDIANS.

ter of his to piness (and t that happened on the stea perfect) of srd it to be put back to Ed his skill and their arrival was delayed to which he of days. During this voyfortunes alles an occurrence on board forming omer, which was related to me dustry, Jelody and Daniel, which deboth fapontion in this place. It seems poard of the steamer, as a pas-

ENtwas a little girl of twelve years The and a stranger to all on board .influr his passage money on deck, he to the little girl for her fare, who hir him she had no money, but that she pected to meet her father in Dundee, would certainly pay her fare if she could find him. The captain was in a great rage, and abused her for coming on board without money to pay her fare, and said he should not let her go ashore, but should hold her a prisoner and take her back to Edinburgh with him. The poor little girl was frightened, and cried herself almost into fits. The passengers, of whom there were a great many, all seemed atfected by her situation; and began to raise the money amongst them to pay her passage, giving a penny or two apiece, which, when done, amounted to about a quarter of the sum required .--The poor little girl's grief and lear still continued, and the old Indian doctor, standing on deck, wrapped in his robe, and watching all these results, much touched with pity for her situation, went down in the fore cabin, where the rest of the party were, and relating the circumstances, soon raised eight, one of which the Little Wolf after giving a shill ling himself, put into the hand of his lits tle infant then supposed to be dying, that its dying hand might do one act of charity. and caused it to drop into the Doctor's hand with the rest. With the money the Doctor came on deck, and, advancing, offored it to the little girl, who was frightened and ran away. Denel went to the little girl, and called her up to the Doctor, assuring her that there was no need of alarm, when the old Doctor put the cut money into her hand, and said to her. through the interpreter, and in the presence of all the passengers, who were gathering, 'Now go to the cruel captain and pay him the money, and never again be afraid of a man because his skin is red; but be always sure that the heart of a red man is s good and as kind as that of a white man, and when you are in Dundee, where weare all going, if you do not find your father as you wish, and are amongst strangers, come to us, wherever we shall he, and you shall not suffer; you shall have enough to eat, and if money is necessary, you shall have more." Such acts of kindness as this, and others that have and will be named, that I was a witness to while those people were under my charge, require no further comment than to be made known; they carry their own proof with them that the Doctor was right, in saying that the hearts of red men are as good as those of the whites.'--Callin's Notes of Travels in Europe.

THE NOBLE-HEARTED CHILDREN.

It is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as is related in the following little story.

'Last evening (says the narrator) I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents, and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches; a few of which were large, red-cheeked rare-ripe-the rest, small, ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare-ripes, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took, one of the smallest ones, and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her brother. He was four years old. Lydia went out and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

'D d you give your brother the peach I sent him!' asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did

·Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?' asked the father, again, a linke

'No lather, said she; I did not give him

What did you do with it?' he asked. 'l ate it,' saud Lydia.

What! Did you not give your brother any?' asked the father. 'Yes, I did, father,' said she; 'I gave him

mine. Why did you not give him the one I told you to give!' asked the father rather

sternly. Because, father, said Lydia, I thought he would like mine better.'

But you ought not to disobey your father, said ha,

'I did not mean to be disobedient, father, said she; and her bosom began to heave, and her chin to quiver.

But you were, my daughter,' said he. 'I thought you would not be displeased with me, father,' said Lydia, 'if I did give brother the biggest peach;' and the tears

began to roll down her cheeks. But I want you to have the biggest, said the father; 'you are older and larger

'I want to give the best things to brother,' said the noble girl.

to contain himself. sister, 'I love him so, I always feel the best when he gets the best things.

"You are right, my precious daughter, "O tell me no more of this world a

said the father, as he fondly and proudly olded her in his arms. You are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeased with you for to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear and noble little boy and I am glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him !"

'Yes, father, said the little girl, 'I think he does ! for when I offered him the largest peach, he would not take it, and wanted me to keep it; and it was a good while before I could get him to take it.' _S. S. Visitor.

THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE GREENSBORO' FEMALE INSTITUTE

COMMENCED

on the first of February 1849. THIS School is now in successful operation under the charge of Rev. C. F. STURGIS as Principal-a competent and experienced teacher and gentleman of great moral worth.-To aid in the management of the school requisite Female

teachers have also been employed. The Trustees are determined to establish maintain a school of high order, to which parents and guardians may safely entrust their daughters and wards. The discipline, while mild, will be strict, and the utmost attention will be given to the manners of the pupils as well as to their moral and intellectual culture.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS-Spelling, Reading and Elenents of Arithmetic, FIRST CLASS-The same, with Geography, Grammar, and Elements of Natural Philosophy. 14

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS-History of the United States. Analysis of the English Language, Natural Philosophy, Elements of Moral Science, Ele-

ments of Astronomy,
First Class-Botany, Uranography, Roman History, Antiquities, Mithology and Algebra, Junior Class-Chemistry, Algebra, Universal History, Ancient Geography, Physialogy, Logic, Geometry commenced, Geology,

and Mineralogy, SENIOR CLASS-Geometry, Trigonometry, heteric, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity,

LF Daily exercises in Penmanship, Arithmetic, O. thography, Composition and the Holy Scriptures, by all who are capable, which will be continued rough the whole course.

It is believed that the course of instruction contemplated is as complete as that of any institution for the Education Young Ladies in the South .-Certificates of Scholarship will be conferred on those who pursue the regular course, though any young fady in y take a partial course who may de-

IT Note. The price of Tuition is put down per term of five months, and a pupil entering aft r the opening of a session, will be charged for each week as one twentieth of the term.

The following are extra an 1 at the option of the

Music on the Piano, French, Spanish, Italian or Latin Language, Drawing, Painting, Mezzotinto,

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Use of Library, GASTON DRAEE, CALVIN NORRIS WILEY J. CROOM. Trustees. S. W. CHADWICK, DANIEL EDDINS, JOHN P. KERR. J. M. WITHERSPOON,

For the information of such as may not be acquainted with Mr. Sturgis, the following testimony ALABAMA FEMALE ATHENÆUM.

The subscribers as a committee of advisement, in relation to the Athenseum, in Tuscaloosa, (under the charge of the Rev. C.F. Sturgis,) deem it a duty they owe to the Principal, and to the community. to express their satisfaction in the results of the first session. - A portion of us, from observing the improvement of our daughters, and the residue from other means of information, are well convinced of the capacity, and tact of the Instructors; and are gratified with what they have seen of their methods both of instruction and discipline.

They can with all candor, recommend the Institution to their friends and the public, as worthy of general confidence and patronage.

J. J. ORMAND, B. MANLY. B. F. PORTER, BENJ. WHITFIELD, JAS. GUILD,

H. W. COLLIER. The results of the first session of this school have given general satisfaction to its friends. The recent public examination has afforded to its patrons, additional evidence of the fidelity of the teach-

ers, and of the diligence of the pupils. Here we may be indulged in congratulating the friends of the Institute, on our good fortune in securing the able, faithful, and efficient services of the present incumbent, and his assistants. Our purpose, " to establish a school of a high order, to which parents and guardians may safely intrust their daughters and wards," is already accomplished .- and our present position so desirable and cheering, let it be our duty faithfully to maintain.

J. M. WITHERSPOON, J. P. KERR, S. W. CHADWICK, Trustees. DANIEL EDDINS, CALVIN NORRIS. WILEY J. CBOOM. GASTON DRAKE, 6-12m March 30, 1849.

DOWLING'S CONFERENCE HYMNS. A NEW COLLECTION OF

HYMNS, CONFERENCE AND PRAYER MEETINGS,

AND FAMILY WORSHIP.

BY JOHN DOWLING, D. D.

THE design of the present compilation is, in the I first place, to add to the life and spirituality of the Conference and the Prayer meeting; and secondly, to be an acceptable pocket companion to the

Christian, in the family or in the closet. From most of the Conference hymn books which the editor has examined, a large number of devotional pieces, cherished in the memory and the hearts of the fathers and mothers in our American Zion, have been excluded; probably because the poetry was not regarded as of a sufficiently high order of excellence. The opinion of the present editor is, that sacred songs, embodying scriptural sentiments and genuine religious experiencewhen not objectionable on the score of vulgarity or grammatical inaccuracy—should not be discarded because they fail to stand the test of a rigid poetical

To mention a few of the favorite pieces emitted in some recent collections, many Christians will at once recognize the following, associated as some of them are with their sweetest seasons of holy religious enjoyment:—"Sweet land of rest, for thee I sigh," "Whither goest thou, pilgrim stranger,"—

"The Land into his garden comes," "Farewell, dear igious enjoyment:—"Sweet tant of rest, for thee I sigh," "Whither goest thou, pilgrim stranger,"—
"The Heal into his garden comes," "Farewell, dear friends, I must be gone," "Amen, amen, my soul replies," "Come, my brethren, let us try," "Vain, deplies," "Come, my brethren, let us try," "Vain, delusive world, adieu," "O come, my loving neighbors
lusive world, adieu," "O come, my loving neighbors
will y n go to glory with me?" "Let thy kingdom,

below," "The Bower of Prayer," To So t's G. H. Fry. Sweet Home," and Newton's pious and expressive pieces-"The Beggars Prayer," commencing, "Enconvaged by thy word, of mercy to the poor"-" The up your heads, Immanuel's friends," "The Harvest wishing to give up the best of every thing Home," commencing, "This is the field, the world day, if you will hear his voice," "Beside the gospel pool," "The Good Old Way," commencing, "Lift Dying Thief," commencing, "Sovereign grace hath power alone"—and, "The Lord will provide," commencing, "Though troubles assail and dangers

One great motive in the present work was to restore, for the use of the Editor's own congregation and such others as desire them, the above, and a number of similar devotional and familiar "Sacred Songs," omitted in some recent Conference hymn

Another principal object with the compiler was to promote that familiarity and ease which he thinks should ever pervade these meetings. If formality and stateliness is out of place any where, it is certainly so in the Conference room and in the Social circle. To aid in accomplishing this desirable result, he has embodied in the present collection a considerable number of volentery stanzas, adapted to the Conference and revival meeting, and intended to be sung in the intervals of prayer or exhorta-

tion, without the formality of annoucement. The first 108 hymns are arranged under the heading, "Hymns adapted to Revival Melodies." They are the text-hymns to various familiar tunes, most of which may be found in various well-known collections of revival tunes. The missionary and Baptismal hymns have been added, to avoid the necessity of using the larger hymn books at the Monthly Concert and on Baptismal occasions. A Conference hymn book, in the Editor's opinion, should be a book for the pocket, and the publisher has endeavored to combine-with what success the reader must judge-a neat exterior, and convenient pocket size, with a fair and readable type, that

shall not be distressing to the eye.

Copies for examination, furnished gratis to post paid applications. Unbound copies can be sent by

Published by EDWARD H. FLETCHER, 141 Nassau St., N. Y. March 30, 1849,

TO BIBLE STUDENTS! RIPLEY'S NOTES.

THE FOUR GOSPELS; with Notes, chiefly L explanatory; intended principally for Sabbach School Teachers and Bible Classes, and as an aid to family instruction. By HENRY J. RIPLEY, Prof. of Bib. Lit. and Interpretation in Newton Theol.

Inst. Stereotyped Edition. -This work should be in the hands of every student of the Bible; especially every Sabbath school and Bible class teacher. It is prepared with special reference to this class of persons, and contains a mass of just the kind of information wanted. It also contains a splendid colored Map

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The undersigned, having examined Professor Ripley's Notes on the Gospels, can recommend them with confidence to all who need help in the study of the sacred Scriptures. Most cordially, for the sake of truth and righteousness, do we wish for these Notes a wide circulation Baron Stow, Daniel Sharp, R. H. Neale, J. W. Parker, Robert Turnbull, J. S. Bacon, D. D. President Columbian College, R.v. Stephen Chapin, D. D., late President of Columbian College; Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., Prof. Newton Teol. Inst., Rev. Luther Crawford, late Sec. Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.; Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., Pastor of Pierpoint St. Charch. Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. J. A. Warne, Editor of the Comprenensive Commentary; Rev. J. S. Baker, D. D., Penfield, Ga.; Rev. Thomas Hume, Portsmouth, Va,, Rev. J, B. Taylor, Richmond, Va; Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D., late President, Hamilton Lit. and Theol. Inst.; Rev. N. W, Williams, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., late President of Waterville College, Biblical Repository: Chris tian Watchman; Christian Review; Zion's Advooate; Boston Recorder; Zion's Herald; Advocate of Peace, Baptist Register; Baptist Record; New

Hampshire State Convention, aud others. The following sentiments, expressed by one of the above writers, is the substance of all the rest -"Prof. Ripley's Notes preserve a just medium between the diffuse and the concise and the crowning excellence is, that he helps the reader where he needs help; and where he does not, he lets him go alone! On plain texts his notes are not obtruded; but on the ob cure, they are sound and satisfactory. His style is plain and chaste-his spirit eminently Christian; or, in other words, it is modest, humble, and devout. His topics for practical reflection are well chosen and happily expressed and his notes on passages which have a reference to the subject of baptism, should commend the work to every

"Prof. Ripley has given us a specimen of the right kind of Commentary, the Notes are more strictly explanatory than those of Mr. Barnes; they occupy a similar space; the style, though less pointed and vivacious, exhibits more sobriety; the principles of interpretation are more cautiously applied; and the explanations, particularly on the subject of baptism, are more correct."-Prof. Knowls in Christian Review.

The Acts of the Apostles, with notes. Chiefly Explanatory. Designed for Teachers in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and as an Aid

to Family Instruction. By H. J. RIPLEY.

Many highly Commendatory Notices of this work have been received by the Publishers. Similar to those of the "Gospels."

Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN. 59 Washington street, Boston.

JAMES R. DAVIS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HERNANDO, MISS., WILL practice in the Counties of Desoto, Mar-shal, Tippah, Pontotoc, Lafayette and Ponola, Miss., in the county of Shelby and City of Memphis, Tenn.

Hernando, March 16, 1849.

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS." THE JUDSON OFFERING -By Rev. JOHN DOWsion, interlaced and entwined with the blossoms and fragrance of some of the choicest effusions of Poetry.

THE PASTORS HAND-BOOK-By Rev. W. W. EVERTS.—A neat ceket manual for the minsiter of the Gospel, and almost adispensable to those who have learned its value. It somprises selections of Scripture, arranged for vario . occasions of official duty; Select Formulas for the . rriage Ceremony, etc., and Rules of Business for Ci. ches, Ecclesiastical, and othor deliberate assemblies, with a variety of useful tables. Price 80 50.

BIBLE MANUAL, comprising Selections of Scripture, arranged for various occasions of Private and Public Worship, both special and ordinary, together with Scripture Expressions of Prayer, from Matthew Henry.
With an Appendix, consisting of a copious classification
of Scripture Texts, presenting a Systematic View of the Doctrines and Duties of Revelation, and the Scripture Price \$1 50, Treasury, 12mo.

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Geography, Manuners, Custome, Arts, &c., and fact is a complete Bible Dictionary. Price \$1.00.

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Nos. 12 and 14 Commerce-street, Mobile, OFFER to their friends and customers of Perry county, a large supply of carefully selected Choice Family Groceries. And to their many friends throughout Alabama

and Mississippi, tender thanks for former liberal patronage, and ask a continuance of their favors, as their prices will be shaped to mutual advantage. N. B. Messrs, Hendrix, Tutt & Toler, Marion, Alabama, will forward orders for greceries and re-

ceipt bills. AFEW COPIES LEFT "THE GOOD MINISTER OF JESUS and "GOD'S PRESENCE IN HIS

CHRIST" By WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D. SANCTUARY, These two are the only sermons by Dr. Williams now in print. Also the "PROSPERITY OF A CHURCH" by DANIEL SHARP, D. D. PRICE, 12 1-2 cents, each, or 25 cents for the

three, which may be remitted by mail at the halfounce rate of postage. L. COLBY, & Co., 122 Nassau st., New York.

MAY, 19, 1848.

TUNING AND REPAIRING PIANOS. Mr. W. LINSEL, TAVING permanently located in Marion, re-

spectfully informs the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that he is prepared to Tune and Repair Planos,

as a regular business. He hopes by a prompt and faithful fullfilment of his engagements, to merit the patronage of the public. He refers, by permission, to Prof. M. P. JEW.

ETT, Principal of the Judson Female Institute, and also invites attention to the following recommendation from Prof. D. W. CHASE, Principal of the Musical Department in the same In-

OF Having been well acquainted with Mr. Linsel for a considerable length of time, seen the execution of work which he has been engaged to do, from time to time, in the Judson and elsewhere, I take great pleasure in recommending him as very competent in the business of repairing and tuning Pianos, as well as a careful, thorough and faithful workman. I have no doubt he will give entire satisfaction to all D. W. CHASE. who may engage him.

Marion, Oct. 20, 1848. P. S. Applications by mail or otherwise, will be promptly answered.

THE COMMISSION. A NEW PERIODICAL, PUBLISHED BY THE Board of Foreign Missions.

It proposed to publish, under the direction of a committee of the Board, a monthly periodical, devoted to the diffusion of missionary intelligence and the cultivation of a missionary spirit. The proposed publication is not designed to supersede the Journal; that is indispensable, and will be continued. But the Board and its agents are impressed with the necessity of having a cheap paper, to co-operate with the Journal in accomplishing the same great end. The experience of other missionary boards has proved that such a paper is one of the most economical and efficient instruments which can be employed. Our churches need information on the subject of missions. Many brethren, in various quarters, have asked for such publication: and the Board has resolved to fur-

The enterprise is epecially commended to the consideration of the pastors and deacons of our churches. The price of the periodical is such as to bring it within the reach of all; and a wide circulation is confidently anticipated. Let every friend of missions, into whose hands this prospectus may fall, set to work, at once, to procure and transmit a large list of subscribers.

TERMS. The commission will be printed on a medium sheet and issued the 15th of every month. Single copies,

Five copies mailed to one address, \$1 00 Twenty-five copies, to one address, 5 50 Fifty copies to one address. One hundred copies, to one address, 15 00 Where several copies are taken at a post

office, subscribers should make arrangements to have them sent to one individual, so as to secure them at the reduced price. In every instance where single copies are mailed to individuals, twenty-five cents will be charged. IT The work will be commenced in January

next, before time, pastors agents and others, are requested to engage in active effort to secure subscribers. In a few weeks the first number will be published of in anticipation of the regular time, to serve as a specimen procuring subscribers. Payment in advance.

H. K. ELLYSON, PUBLISHER. Address

NOTICE.

T ETTERS Of Administration were granted to the undersigned on the first of November last, by the Hon. Judge of the Orphan's Court of Perry County, on the Estate of James Thompson deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be

HENRY H. MEREDITH, Administrator. January 24th, 1849 .- 6 w.

HEARN SCHOOL.

THE exercise of this Institution will be resumed L the first Monday in February next under the superintendance of Mr. A. D, King, who has ha d charge of it for the past two years. The Instituttion is now in a flourishing condition, and, in the opinion of the Trustees, deserves the liberal patro nage of an enlightened public. The course of i nstruction embraces all the branches taught in Hi gh Schools generally. It is designed to prepare you ng men for the Junior class of College, and to give to is the Fra ne-Work of the History of the Burman Mis-The location is beautiful and healthy, and the community, in refinement and morals, will compare favorably with older settled parts of the State. Board can be had in respectable families near the place on reosonable terms. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each; the first commencing the first Monday in Fel ruary and ending the first of July with a public ex amination; the second commenceing the third Monday in July and closing Friday before the third ! Monday in December, also with a public examination.

Rates of tuition per Session, payable at the end of Spelling, Reading and Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arethmet ic 10 00 Latin and Greek Languages, inbluding all

the higher English branches, Students entering a: the opening of the session will be charged for the whole session; those coming in after, for the balance of the s ession. No deduction made for lost time except from sickness

Will be required to furnish satisfactor y testimonials of good moral character.

C. W. SPARK'S, Pres. B. T. A. RICHARD SON, Sec. Gape Spring Ga., Jan. 7, 1848. -46tf

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. MRS. HOLMES, No. 44 Dauphin-street, Mobile Would inform her friends and customer that she has on hand a large and fashio assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS

Consisting in part of Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, of the Gipsey and Cottage shapes

Tuscan, Straw, Neapolitan and Cicely Bonnets, of Gipsey and half Gipsey shapes A large assortment of French Capes, Caps, Cellara and Chimezets

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Thread, Laces, Ribbons, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable

DRESS MAKING.

in all its branches, and of the tastiest styles. All persons favoring Mrs. Holmes with their enders, may depend on having them executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. March, 1847

MOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of LEWIS COLBY COMPANY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD H. FLETCHER

New York, September 5th, 1848.

CIRCULAR. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to be friends and the public, that he will continue the same line of the BOOKSELLING & PUBLISHING busiiness, at No. 141 Nassau Street, which has been pursued

by the late firm. Having been regularly bred to the busines, added to which is his experience in the late concern from its commencement, he teels confident that he can offer to his pa-

trons advantageous terms. The primary object of this establisment, will be the publication and sale of Religious Books, especially such as are adapted to the Baptist denomination. A large assortment of Sabbath School books will be kept, and to this department much attention will be paid. If Sabbath Schools, wishing to replenish their libraries, er to purchase new ones, will forward their funds, and list of such books as they already have, their orders

will receive prompt attention, and the selection will be Also, will be kept, School and Blank Books, and Stationery of every variety-Sermon Paper, Marriage Cor-

tifiicates, &c., &c. FOREIGN BOOKS imported, for a small commission. TA liberal discount will be made to Booksellers, Mis-

isters and Teachers.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER. Now York, September, 25 1848. BAKER, WILLIAMS & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 3, Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA. ROBERT A. BAKER, Summerfield Dallas Con. PRICE WILLIAMS, Livingston, Sumter Co.

Nov. 10, 1848. Gin Making and Repairing.

LEVI W. LAWLER, Mardisville, Talladega Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for the patronage I so liberally extended to him during the past year, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the above business, in Marion, Perry county, Alabama. And having recently employed some of the most competent Gin Makers in the State, he feels confident of his ability to give general satisfaction. He has procured the services of the celebrated Gin Maker, Anderson Cane, who is generally and favourably. known in Alabama, formerly of the firm of Hannah. and Cane. He has on hand and is receiving the choicest lot of materials ever brought in the Stateall this combined with his Patent anti-friction Boxes, and his long experience in the business render it most certain that he can produce to the planters who may favour him with their patromage, a Cotton Gin superior to any ever made in the State, or brought to it. His Gins are warranted to perform wed, when the Running Gear is good and also he warrants them to not knap Cotton. Gins can be had at the shortest notice by addressing the subscriber in Marion, or by giving orders to his travelting Agent, Mr. Patrick Burnet, who is duly au-

thorized to sell for him and collect dues. The Subscriber would also inform his friends in this vicinity, that he will carry on the Blacksmithing business in Marion, at the brick shop formerly occu. pied by Hannah and Neal, and hopes by strict at tention to the business, aided by the skill of the Blacksmith he has employed, to merit a share of patronage. Turning ploughs of the very best quality together with all other kinds of ploughs, and in short all iron tools necessary for farming can be had

I IVES OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES. By

the disciples of our blessed Lo.d; especially when they are presented in so delightful a form as in the neat volume before us, and in a style of language so pure, unaffected, and every way fitted to its

subjects ?"-Albany Speciator.
A Pure Religion the Word's Only Hope. By Rev. R. W. Cushman. "We commend it to all who love religious freedom, as worth study and admiration."-N. Y.

Facts for Boys: Selected and arranged by Joseph Belcher, D. D .- A world of philosophy often lies in a simple narrative, and lessons of wisdom may; spring from a little fact; which whole tomes can never impart.

Facts for Girls: by the same Authors.
The London Apprentice: An authentic Narratives: with a Preface by W. H. Pearce, Missionary from Calcutta .- I should be glad if my notice of this little work-The Happy Transformation'should induce numbers of young men to purchase and read it."-Rev. J. A. James.

Sketch of my Friend's Family. By Mrs. Marshall Intended to suggest some practical hints on reli. gion and domestic manners. The Way for a child to be San d. By Abbott .--This entertaining book, which has already hadea wide circulation, can hardly fail of being a means

of good to every child that reads it. Charles Linn: or How to Observe the Golden Rule By Miss Emily Chubbuck (now Mrs. Judson). "The stories are noost admirably adapted to the wants of the rising generation, by the wholesome morals which they inculcate".—Christian Secre-

llen Lucas, the self-made Man. By the same author .- "Whatever Fanny Eorester writes bears the stamp of genius—nor this only. Raiso bears, the stamp of moral excellence."—Charter Oak. Wonders of the Dee p. The design of this volume is to state, in a style which shall both instruct and amuse, the mass remarkable facts connected with the natural bustory of the products of the sea-

The Guilty Tongue.—It is somewhat on the plan of Mrs. Opie's lu ustrations of Lying.

The House of the Thisf, or the English Command ment Practically Bustrated.—This little volume illustrates its point by tracing the flagrant viole tion of the comi nand "Thou shalt not steal," to the first departures from strict honesty in the or

dinary commerce of life. Visit to Nahant—I Designed to interest the minds of the young in the natural history of the shell and soft Fish, found on the coast of this celebrate. promontory; and by an easy and felicitous meth od to lead them "through nature up to nature"

L. COLBY & CO., Publishers, 122 Nassau street, New York. September 10, 1847.

J. R. GOREE,

April 1, 1848.

God."

at the shortest notice by application at his shop west of the public square. M. W. SHUMAKE. Marion, Febuary 4, 1848. Rev. R. W. Cushman; with portraits from the old masters. "Who will ever tire of reading the Biographies of